

STN Search

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:17:37 ON 24 SEP 2003

L1 162 ((RRV OR RHESUS OR MACAQUE) (P) RHADINOVIRUS OR (VR-2601 OR  
VR2601) (S) (ATCC OR DEPOSIT))

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:17:37 ON 24 SEP 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:18:01 ON  
24 SEP 2003

L1 162 S ((RRV OR RHESUS OR MACAQUE) (P) RHADINOVIRUS OR (VR-2601 OR V  
L2 52 DUP REM L1 (110 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
L3 52 S L2 AND (HERPESVIR##### OR SARCOMA OR RHADINOVIRUS)  
L4 15 S L2 NOT PY>1999

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 2000027261 MEDLINE  
 DN 20027261 PubMed ID: 10559350  
 TI Experimental infection of **rhesus** and pig-tailed **macaques**  
 with **macaque rhadinoviruses**.  
 AU Mansfield K G; Westmoreland S V; DeBakker C D; Czajak S; Lackner A A;  
 Desrosiers R C  
 CS New England Regional Primate Research Center, Harvard Medical School,  
 Southborough, Massachusetts 01772-9102, USA.  
 NC AI 38131 (NIAID)  
 AI42845 (NIAID)  
 RR07000 (NCRR)  
 +  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1999 Dec) 73 (12) 10320-8.  
 Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
 EM 199912  
 ED Entered STN: 20000113  
 Last Updated on STN: 20000113  
 Entered Medline: 19991220  
 AB The recognition of naturally occurring **rhadinoviruses** in  
**macaque** monkeys has spurred interest in their use as models for  
 human infection with Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (human  
 herpesvirus 8). **Rhesus macaques** (*Macaca mulatta*) and  
 pig-tailed **macaques** (*Macaca nemestrina*) were inoculated  
 intravenously with **rhadinovirus** isolates derived from these  
 species (**rhesus rhadinovirus** [RRV] and  
 pig-tailed **rhadinovirus** [PRV]). Nine **rhadinovirus**  
 antibody-negative and two **rhadinovirus** antibody-positive monkeys  
 were used for these experimental inoculations. Antibody-negative animals  
 clearly became infected following virus inoculation since they developed  
 persisting antibody responses to virus and virus was isolated from  
 peripheral blood on repeated occasions following inoculation. Viral  
 sequences were also detected by PCR in lymph node, oral mucosa, skin, and  
 peripheral blood mononuclear cells following inoculation. Experimentally  
 infected animals developed peripheral lymphadenopathy which resolved by 12  
 weeks following inoculation, and these animals have subsequently remained  
 free of disease. No increased pathogenicity was apparent from  
 cross-species infection, i.e., inoculation of **rhesus**  
**macaques** with PRV or of pig-tailed **macaques** with  
 RRV, whether the animals were antibody positive or negative at the  
 time of virus inoculation. Coinoculation of additional **rhesus**  
 monkeys with simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) isolate SIVmac251 and  
**macaque**-derived **rhadinovirus** resulted in an attenuated  
 antibody response to both agents and shorter mean survival compared to  
 SIVmac251-inoculated controls (155.5 days versus 560.1 days;  $P < 0.019$ ).  
 Coinfected and immunodeficient **macaques** died of a variety of  
 opportunistic infections characteristic of simian AIDS. PCR analysis of  
 sorted peripheral blood mononuclear cells indicated a preferential tropism  
 of RRV for CD20(+) B lymphocytes. Our results demonstrate  
 persistent infection of **macaque** monkeys with RRV and  
 PRV following experimental inoculation, but no specific disease was  
 readily apparent from these infections even in the context of concurrent  
 SIV infection.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 1999443619 MEDLINE  
 DN 99443619 PubMed ID: 10515596

TI Primate herpesviral oncogenes.  
 AU Damania B; Lee H; Jung J U  
 CS Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, New England Regional  
 Primate Research Center, Harvard Medical School, Southborough, MA  
 01772-9102, USA.  
 NC AI38131 (NIAID)  
 CA31363 (NCI)  
 CA82057 (NCI)  
 +  
 SO MOLECULES AND CELLS, (1999 Aug 31) 9 (4) 345-9. Ref: 13  
 Journal code: 9610936. ISSN: 1016-8478.  
 CY KOREA (SOUTH)  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
 EM 200001  
 ED Entered STN: 20000124  
 Last Updated on STN: 20000124  
 Entered Medline: 20000113  
 AB Gammaherpesviruses are the most rapidly growing members of the  
 herpesviridae family. Gamma herpesviruses share similarity in their  
 genome organizations and in early and late lytic genes that are required  
 for viral replication. A distinct characteristic of gamma herpesviruses  
 is their ability to establish latent infection in lymphoid cells, and some  
 of these viruses are closely associated with abnormal proliferation and  
 cancer in primates. The first open reading frame of the primate gamma  
 herpesviruses has been shown to directly contribute to virus-associated  
 pathogenesis. This open reading frame encodes latent membrane protein-1  
 (LMP1) in Epstein-Barr virus, Saimiri transformation protein (STP) in  
 Herpesvirus Saimiri, K1 in Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus, and R1  
 in Rhesus monkey Rhadinovirus. All of these gene  
 products are capable of eliciting cellular signal transduction events,  
 resulting in cell growth transformation. This review briefly summarizes  
 the current view on the transforming mechanisms utilized by primate  
 herpesviral oncogenes.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 1999429887 MEDLINE  
 DN 99429887 PubMed ID: 10499921  
 TI Induction of B cell hyperplasia in simian immunodeficiency virus-infected  
 rhesus macaques with the simian homologue of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated  
 herpesvirus.  
 AU Wong S W; Bergquam E P; Swanson R M; Lee F W; Shiigi S M; Avery N A;  
 Fanton J W; Axthelm M K  
 CS Division of Pathobiology, Oregon Regional Primate Research Center,  
 Beaverton, Oregon 97006, USA.. wongs@ohsu.edu  
 NC CA75922 (NCI)  
 RR00163 (NCRR)  
 SO JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, (1999 Sep 20) 190 (6) 827-40.  
 Journal code: 2985109R. ISSN: 0022-1007.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
 OS GENBANK-AF087411  
 EM 199910  
 ED Entered STN: 19991101  
 Last Updated on STN: 19991101  
 Entered Medline: 19991019

AB A simian homologue of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV), the eighth human herpesvirus (HHV8), was isolated from a simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV)-infected **rhesus macaque** (*Macaca mulatta*) that developed a multicentric lymphoproliferative disorder (LPD). This simian **rhadinovirus** is genetically similar to a recently described **rhesus rhadinovirus** (**RRV**) (Desrosiers, R.C., V.G. Sasseville, S.C. Czajak, X. Zhang, K.G. Mansfield, A. Kaur, R.P. Johnson, A.A. Lackner, and J.U. Jung. 1997. *J. Virol.* 71:9764-9769) and is designated **RRV 17577**. **RRV 17577** was experimentally inoculated into **rhesus macaques** with and without SIV(mac239) infection to determine if **RRV** played a role in development of the LPD observed in the index case. In contrast to control animals inoculated with SIV(mac239) or **RRV** alone, two animals coinfectd with SIV(mac239) and **RRV 17577** developed hyperplastic LPD resembling the multicentric plasma cell variant of Castleman's disease, characterized by persistent angiofollicular lymphadenopathy, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and hypergammaglobulinemia. Hypergammaglobulinemia was associated with severe immune-mediated hemolytic anemia in one **RRV/SIV**-infected **macaque**. Both **RRV/SIV**-infected **macaques** exhibited persistent **RRV** viremia with little or no **RRV**-specific antibody response. The **macaques** inoculated with **RRV** alone displayed transient viremia followed by a vigorous anti-**RRV** antibody response and lacked evidence of LPD in peripheral blood and lymph nodes. Infectious **RRV** and **RRV** DNA were present in hyperplastic lymphoid tissues of the **RRV/SIV**-infected **macaques**, suggesting that lymphoid hyperplasia is associated with the high levels of replication. Thus, experimental **RRV 17577** infection of SIV-infected **rhesus macaques** induces some of the hyperplastic B cell LPDs manifested in AIDS patients coinfectd with KSHV.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 1999370237 MEDLINE  
DN 99370237 PubMed ID: 10438883  
TI **Rhesus rhadinovirus** establishes a latent infection in B lymphocytes in vivo.  
AU Bergquam E P; Avery N; Shiigi S M; Axthelm M K; Wong S W  
CS Division of Pathobiology and Immunology, Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Beaverton, Oregon 97006, USA.  
NC RR00163 (NCRR)  
SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1999 Sep) 73 (9) 7874-6.  
Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199909  
ED Entered STN: 19990921  
Last Updated on STN: 19990921  
Entered Medline: 19990907  
AB Recent DNA sequence analysis indicates that **rhesus rhadinovirus** (**RRV**) is a member of the lymphotropic gamma-2 herpesvirus family. To determine if **RRV** is lymphotropic, peripheral blood mononuclear cells from naturally infected monkeys were separated by immunomagnetic bead depletion and analyzed for the presence of **RRV** by virus isolation and nested PCR. The recovery and consistent detection of **RRV** in the CD20(+)-enriched fraction clearly demonstrates that B lymphocytes are a major site of virus persistence.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 1999292923 MEDLINE  
 DN 99292923 PubMed ID: 10364379  
 TI A **rhesus macaque rhadinovirus** related to Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus/human herpesvirus 8 encodes a functional homologue of interleukin-6.  
 AU Kaleeba J A; Bergquam E P; Wong S W  
 CS Division of Pathobiology and Immunology, Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Beaverton, Oregon 97006, USA.  
 NC CA75922 (NCI)  
 RR00163 (NCRR)  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1999 Jul) 73 (7) 6177-81.  
 Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
 EM 199907  
 ED Entered STN: 19990806  
 Last Updated on STN: 19990806  
 Entered Medline: 19990723  
 AB The **rhesus rhadinovirus** strain 17577 (**RRV** strain 17577) genome is essentially colinear with human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8)/Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) and encodes several analogous open reading frames (ORFs), including the homologue of cellular interleukin-6 (IL-6). To determine if the **RRV** IL-6-like ORF (RvIL-6) is biologically functional, it was expressed either transiently in COS-1 cells or purified from bacteria as a glutathione S-transferase (GST)-RvIL-6 fusion and analyzed by IL-6 bioassays. Utilizing the IL-6-dependent B9 cell line, we found that both forms of RvIL-6 supported cell proliferation in a dose-dependent manner. Moreover, antibodies specific to the IL-6 receptor (IL-6R) or the gp130 subunit were capable of blocking the stimulatory effects of RvIL-6. Reciprocal titrations of GST-RvIL-6 against human recombinant IL-6 produced a more-than-additive stimulatory effect, suggesting that RvIL-6 does not inhibit but may instead potentiate normal cellular IL-6 signaling to B cells. These results demonstrate that **RRV** encodes an accessory protein with IL-6-like activity.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 1999252205 MEDLINE  
 DN 99252205 PubMed ID: 10233975  
 TI Identification of the R1 oncogene and its protein product from the **rhadinovirus** of **rhesus** monkeys.  
 AU Damania B; Li M; Choi J K; Alexander L; Jung J U; Desrosiers R C  
 CS New England Regional Primate Research Center, Harvard Medical School, Southborough, Massachusetts 01772-9102, USA.  
 NC AI38131 (NIAID)  
 RR00168 (NCRR)  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1999 Jun) 73 (6) 5123-31.  
 Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199906  
 ED Entered STN: 19990618  
 Last Updated on STN: 19990618  
 Entered Medline: 19990607  
 AB **Rhesus** monkey **rhadinovirus** (**RRV**) is a gamma-2 herpesvirus that is most closely related to the human Kaposi's

sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV). We have identified a distinct open reading frame at the left end of **RRV** and designated it R1. The position of the R1 gene is equivalent to that of the saimiri transforming protein (STP) of herpesvirus saimiri (HVS) and of K1 of KSHV, other members of the gamma-2 or **rhadinovirus** subgroup of herpesviruses. The R1 sequence revealed an open reading frame encoding a product of 423 amino acids that was predicted to contain an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and a C-terminal cytoplasmic tail reflective of a type I membrane-bound protein. The predicted structural motifs of R1, including the presence of immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs, resembled those in K1 of KSHV but were distinct from those of STP. R1 sequences from four independent isolates from three different **macaque** species revealed 0.95 to 7.3% divergence over the 423 amino acids. Variation was located predominantly within the predicted extracellular domain. The R1 protein migrated at 70 kDa by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and was extensively glycosylated. Tagged R1 protein was localized to the cytoplasmic and plasma membranes of transfected cells. Expression of the R1 gene in Rat-1 fibroblasts induced morphologic changes and focus formation, and injection of R1-expressing cells into nude mice induced the formation of multifocal tumors. A recombinant herpesvirus in which the STP oncogene of HVS was replaced by R1 immortalized T lymphocytes to interleukin-2-independent growth. These results indicate that R1 is an oncogene of **RRV**.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 1999174001 MEDLINE  
 DN 99174001 PubMed ID: 10074154  
 TI Sequence and genomic analysis of a **Rhesus macaque rhadinovirus** with similarity to Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus/human herpesvirus 8.  
 AU Searles R P; Bergquam E P; Axthelm M K; Wong S W  
 CS Division of Pathobiology and Immunology, Oregon Health Sciences University/Oregon Regional Primate Research Center, Beaverton, Oregon 97006, USA.  
 NC CA75922 (NCI)  
 RR00163 (NCRR)  
 SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1999 Apr) 73 (4) 3040-53.  
 Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals; AIDS  
 OS GENBANK-AF083501  
 EM 199905  
 ED Entered STN: 19990517  
 Last Updated on STN: 19990517  
 Entered Medline: 19990506  
 AB We have sequenced the long unique region (LUR) and characterized the terminal repeats of the genome of a **rhesus rhadinovirus (RRV)**, strain 17577. The LUR as sequenced is 131,364 bp in length, with a G+C content of 52.2% and a CpG ratio of 1.11. The genome codes for 79 open reading frames (ORFs), with 67 of these ORFs similar to genes found in both Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) (formal name, human herpesvirus 8) and herpesvirus saimiri. Eight of the 12 unique genes show similarity to genes found in KSHV, including genes for viral interleukin-6, viral macrophage inflammatory protein, and a family of viral interferon regulatory factors (vIRFs). Genomic organization is essentially colinear with KSHV, the primary differences being the number of cytokine and IRF genes and the location of the gene for dihydrofolate reductase. Highly repetitive sequences are located in positions

corresponding to repetitive sequences found in KSHV. Phylogenetic analysis of several ORFs supports the similarity between **RRV** and KSHV. Overall, the sequence, structural, and phylogenetic data combine to provide strong evidence that **RRV** 17577 is the **rhesus macaque** homolog of KSHV.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 1999125223 MEDLINE  
DN 99125223 PubMed ID: 9926400  
TI Identification of a thymidylate synthase gene within the genome of Chilo iridescent virus.  
AU Muller K; Tidona C A; Bahr U; Darai G  
CS Institut fur Medizinische Virologie, Universitat Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany.  
SO VIRUS GENES, (1998) 17 (3) 243-58.  
Journal code: 8803967. ISSN: 0920-8569.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
OS GENBANK-AF059506  
EM 199904  
ED Entered STN: 19990420  
Last Updated on STN: 19990420  
Entered Medline: 19990405  
AB The thymidylate synthase (TS, EC 2.1.1.45) is essential for the de novo synthesis of dTMP in pro- and eucaryotic organisms. Consequently it plays a major role in the replication of the DNA genome of a cell or a DNA virus. The gene encoding the TS of Chilo iridescent virus (CIV) was identified by nucleotide sequence analysis of the viral genome and was mapped within the EcoRI CIV DNA fragments G and R. Computer assisted analysis of the DNA nucleotide sequence between the genome coordinates 0.482 and 0.489 revealed an open reading frame (ORF) of 885 nucleotides. This ORF was found to encode a polypeptide of 295 amino acid residues (33.9 kDa) that showed significant homologies to known TS of different species including mammals, plants, fungi, protozoa, bacteria, and DNA viruses. The highest amino acid homologies were found between the CIV-TS and the TS of herpesvirus atelae (54.0%), Saccharomyces cerevisiae (51.8%), herpesvirus saimiri (51.0%), **rhesus** monkey **rhadinovirus** (50.7%), mouse (50.5%), rat (50.2%), varicella-zoster virus (50.2%), equine herpesvirus 2 (50.0%), and the human TS (48.4%). The CIV-TS contains six amino acid domains that are highly conserved in the TS of other species. Within these domains the major amino acid residues are present for which a functional role has been reported. The CIV-TS was found to be more closely related to the TS of eucaryotes than to the TS of procaryotes indicating the phylogenetic origin of the CIV-TS gene. The identification of a TS gene in the genome of CIV is the first report of a viral TS that is not encoded by a herpesvirus or a bacteriophage.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 1998037693 MEDLINE  
DN 98037693 PubMed ID: 9371642  
TI A herpesvirus of rhesus monkeys related to the human Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus.  
AU Desrosiers R C; Sasseville V G; Czajak S C; Zhang X; Mansfield K G; Kaur A; Johnson R P; Lackner A A; Jung J U  
CS New England Regional Primate Research Center, Harvard Medical School, Southborough, Massachusetts 01772-9102, USA.  
NC AI38131 (NIAID)  
CA31363 (NCI)

RR00168 (NCRR)

SO JOURNAL OF VIROLOGY, (1997 Dec) 71 (12) 9764-9.  
Journal code: 0113724. ISSN: 0022-538X.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals; AIDS

OS GENBANK-AF029302

EM 199712

ED Entered STN: 19980116  
Last Updated on STN: 19980116  
Entered Medline: 19971224

AB A herpesvirus that is related to but distinct from the Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV, or human herpesvirus 8) was isolated from **rhesus** monkeys. The sequence of 10.6 kbp from virion DNA revealed the presence of an interleukin-6 homolog similar to what is present in KSHV and a closer relatedness of the DNA polymerase and glycoprotein B reading frames to those of KSHV than to those of any other herpesvirus. This **rhesus** monkey herpesvirus replicated lytically and to high titers in cultured **rhesus** monkey fibroblasts. Antibody testing revealed a high prevalence for at least 10 years in our **rhesus** monkey colony and a high prevalence in two other colonies that were tested. Thus, **rhesus** monkeys naturally harbor a virus related to KSHV, which we have called **RRV**, for **rhesus** monkey **rhadinovirus**.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1998:620310 CAPLUS

DN 129:326819

TI Gammaherpesvirus sequence comparisons. Comments

AU Bosch, Marnix L.; Strand, Kurt B.; Rose, Timothy M.

CS Department of Pathobiology, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA

SO Journal of Virology (1998), 72(10), 8458-8459  
CODEN: JOVIAM; ISSN: 0022-538X

PB American Society for Microbiology

DT Journal

LA English

AB A polemic concerning the article "A herpesvirus of **rhesus** monkeys related to the human Kaposi's sarcoma-assocd. herpesvirus" by Desrosiers, R.C., et al. (ibid, (1997), 71(12), 9764-9769), in which were presented nucleotide sequences for the novel **rhesus** monkey **rhadinovirus** with a possible causative role in diseases. The authors of this polemic had previously identified 2 new viruses (retroperitoneal fibromatosis-assocd. herpesviruses) related to the Kaposi's sarcoma-assocd. herpesvirus (human herpesvirus 8) in *Macaca mulatta* and *M. nemestrina*. Comparison of nucleotide and amino acid identities between DNA polymerase and glycoprotein B gene fragments of these and other gammaherpesviruses revealed that the *M. mulatta* retroperitoneal fibromatosis-assocd. herpesvirus was not identical to the **rhesus** monkey **rhadinovirus**, but that there are 2 phylogenetically distinct groups of gammaherpesviruses in **macaques**, both of which are related to human herpesvirus 8.

RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

AN 2000:480356 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000480356

TI **Rhesus rhadinovirus (RRV)** induces B cell abnormalities in SIV-infected **macaques**.



AU Wong, S. W. (1); Bergquam, E. P. (1); Swanson, R. (1); Shiigi, S. (1);  
 Axthelm, M. K. (1)  
 CS (1) Division of Pathobiology and Immunology, Oregon Regional Primate  
 Research Center, Beaverton, OR USA  
 SO Journal of Medical Primatology, (Aug. Oct., 1999) Vol. 28, No. 4-5, pp.  
 291. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 16th Annual Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS  
 Atlanta, Georgia, USA October 7-10, 1998  
 ISSN: 0047-2565.  
 DT Conference  
 LA English  
 SL English

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2000:480355 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200000480355  
 TI **Rhesus Rhadinovirus (RRV)** induces B cell  
 abnormalities in SIV-infected **macaques**.  
 AU Dailey, P. J. (1); Wingfield, C. (1); Booth, J. (1); Sawyer, L. (1);  
 Grenier, J.; Marthas, M. L.; Miller, C. J.  
 CS (1) Chiron Diagnostics, Emeryville, CA USA  
 SO Journal of Medical Primatology, (Aug. Oct., 1999) Vol. 28, No. 4-5, pp.  
 291. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 16th Annual Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS  
 Atlanta, Georgia, USA October 7-10, 1998  
 ISSN: 0047-2565.  
 DT Conference  
 LA English  
 SL English

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2000:469420 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200000469420  
 TI Characterization of a **rhesus macaque**  
**rhadinovirus** with homology to Kaposi's sarcoma-associated  
 herpesvirus (KSHV).  
 AU Searles, Robert P. (1); Bergquam, Eric P. (1); Axthelm, Michael K. (1);  
 Wong, Scott W. (1)  
 CS (1) Division of Pathobiology and Immunology, Oregon Regional Primate  
 Research Center, Beaverton, OR, 97006 USA  
 SO Journal of Medical Primatology, (Aug. Oct., 1999) Vol. 28, No. 4-5, pp.  
 297. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 16th Annual Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS  
 Atlanta, Georgia, USA October 7-10, 1998  
 ISSN: 0047-2565.  
 DT Conference  
 LA English  
 SL English

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2000:469399 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200000469399  
 TI A strain of **rhesus rhadinovirus (RRV 17577)**  
 related to Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV) encodes a  
 functional homologue of cellular interleukin-6.  
 AU Kaleeba, Johnan A. R. (1); Bergquam, Eric P. (1); Wong, Scott W. (1)  
 CS (1) Division of Pathobiology and Immunology, Oregon Regional Primate  
 Research Center, Beaverton, OR, 97006 USA  
 SO Journal of Medical Primatology, (Aug. Oct., 1999) Vol. 28, No. 4-5, pp.  
 284. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 16th Annual Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS

Atlanta, Georgia, USA October 7-10, 1998

ISSN: 0047-2565.

DT Conference  
LA English  
SL English

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 15 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

AN 1999:379753 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900379753

TI Evidence for **rhesus rhadinovirus (RRV)**  
infection in SIV-associated lymphomas in the **rhesus**  
**macaque** (*Macaca mulatta*).

AU Ruff, Kristin (1); Baskin, Gary B. (1); Murphey-Corb, Michael (1); Levy,  
Laura S. (1)

CS (1) Tulane Regional Primate Research Center, Tulane University School of  
Medicine, New Orleans, LA USA

SO JAIDS Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes, (May 1, 1999) Vol.  
21, No. 1, pp. A37.

Meeting Info.: Third National AIDS Malignancy Conference Bethesda,  
Maryland, USA May 26-27, 1999

DT Conference  
LA English

## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, September 24, 2003

Set Name Query  
side by side

Hit Count Set Name  
result set

*DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*

L2 L1 and rhadinovirus

5 L2

L1 (RRV or rhesus with rhadinovirus or VR-2601 or vr2601)

129 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY